Should I be silent, who do know so well
My Neighbour hates a willing Lye to tell:
Let me speak truth, and I shall say no more;
He write but what I knew by him before.

For knowledg of Winter, Spring, Summer & Fall,
The Wind and its turnings, he out-strips them all.
That e're wrote before him, as ere I could read;
And so mayest thou, if thou his Legacy heed.

His Cures are perfect, and that to my knowledg,
As if he had served a time in the Colledg.

THE SHEPHEARDS LEGACY:

OR,

John Clearidge, his Forty Years experience of the Weather.

BEING,

An excellent Treatise; Wherein is shewed the knowledge of the Weather. First, by the rising and setting of the Sun. 2 How the Weather is known by the Moon. 3 By the Stars. 4 By the Clouds. 5 Byy the Mists. 6 By the Rain-bow. 7 And especially by the Winds, Whereby the Weather may be exactly known from time to time; which Observation was never heretofore published by any Author. 8 Also, how to keep your Sheep sound when they be sounds 9 And how to cure them if they be rotten. 10 I shewed the Antiquity and Honour of Shepheards: With some certain and assured Cures for thy Horse, Cow, and Sheep.

An Almanack is out at Twelve Months day,
My Legacy it doth endure for aye.
But take you notice, though 'tis but a hint,
It far excels some Books of greater Print.

LONDON, Printed and are to be sold by *John Hancock* Junior, at the three *Bibles* in *Pope's-head-Ally*, next *Cornhill*, 1670.

SHIPHERD'S
CHRONOLOGY:
OR,
John Clarridge, his Forty Years

TO THE Reader.

HAving been importun'd by ſundry Friends, [ſome of them being worthy Perſons] to make publique for their further benefit what they have found by experience to be uſeful for themſelves and others; I could not deny their Requeſts; but was willing to ſatisfie them, as alſo my own ſelf to do others good as well as my ſelf; leſt I ſhould hide my Talent in a Napkin, and my skill be rak'd up with me in the Duſt. Therefore I have left it to Poſterity; that they may have the Fruit when the old Tree is dead and rotten. And becauſe I would

not be tedious, I shall descend to some few particular Instances of my skill and foreknowledge of the Weather, and I shall have done.

First, *In the year* 1665. *at the first of* January, *I told several credible Persons that the then Frost would hold till* March, *that men could not Plow, and so it came to pass directly.*

2. *I also told them that present* March, *that it would be a very dry Summer, which likewise came to pass.*

3. *The same year in* November, *I told them it would be a very open Winter; which also came to pass, although at that time it was a great Snow; but it lasted not a week.*

4. *In the year* 1666. *I told them that year in* March, *that it would be a very dry Spring; which also came to pass.*

5. *In the year* 1667. *Certain Shepherds ask'd my Councel, whether they might venture their Sheep any more in the Down-fields? I told them they might safely venture them till* August *next, and they sped very well without any loss.*

6. *I told them in the beginning of* September, *the same year, that it would be a South-west wind for 2 or 3 Months together, and also great store of Rain, so that Wheat Sowing would be very difficult in the Low-fields by reason of Wet, which we have found by sad experience: And further I told them, that they should have not above 3 or 4 perfect fair days together till the shortest day.*

7. *In the year,* 1668. *in* March, *although it was a very dry season then, I told my Neighbors that it would be an extraordinary fruitful Summer for Hay and Grass, and I knew it by Reason there was so much Rain in the latter end of* February *and beginning of* March; *for by that I ever judge of the Summers, and I took that the* Winter *will be dry and Frosty for the most part; by Reason that this* November *was mild; for by that I do ever judge of the Winters.*

Now I refer you unto the Book it self; which will sufficiently inform you of sundry other of my Observations. *For in the ensuing Discourse I have set you down the*

same Rules which I go by my self. And if any one shall question the truth of what is here set down, Let them come to me, and I will give them further satisfaction.

John Claridge, Sen.

Hanwell *near* Banbury.

Q. *How*

Of the Weather.

Q. *How to judge what Weather will follow, by the Riſing and Setting of the Sun?*

A. The Sun riſing red and fiery, promiſeth Wind and Rain. If at the Sun riſing it be cloudy, and the Clouds vaniſh away as the Sun riſeth higher, it is a perfect ſigne of fair weather.

Alſo if it ſetteth red, it ſignifies fair weather. If it ſet in a miſty muddy colour, it is a ſigne of rain.

He that will be Weather wiſe,
In the morning early he muſt riſe,
To view the riſing of the Sun,
And he may know the weather till noon.

If you will know when 'twill be a fair night,
Below the Clouds, the Sun will ſhine bright.

Q. How

Q. How the Weather is known by the Moon?

A. 1. If the Moon be of a very clear light, and not compast with a mist, signifies fair weather.

2. When the Moon is compast about with a Circle, like a mighty great wheel, or is dim and misty, Wind or Rain followes, or Snow speedily, or within 24 hours likely.

He that takes his time to change with Moon,
It is a signe his Brains are out of Tune.

Q. How to know the Weather by the Starres.

A. 1. If the Stars be more bright and blazing than ordinary in Summer, then it is a sign of great Winds and wet.

2 If in Winter they Blaze or Twinckle, the Wind North or East; it betokeneth great Frost.

3. When the Stars are seen to shoot or fall, it signifies great Winds and Rain.

Now to conjecture by the Stars,
God hath forbidden me;
Either to fear, or to regard,
I care not for to see.

Such

Such Learning is too high for me,
I dare not it conſider,
For fear that I a Fool ſhould be,
I will not it endeavor.

Q. *How to know the Weather by the Clouds.*

A. 1. If the Clouds be in form and ſhape Round like a dapple Gray colour, and the Wind North or Eaſt, it is like to be fair-weather two or three days after.

2 If the Clouds appear like Rocks or Towers, it ſignifies great Showers.

3 If ſmall Clouds grow bigger and bigger in an hour or two, ſignifies a great deal of Rain.

4 On the contrary, if great Clouds waſt off, and grow ſmaller and decreaſe, it ſignifies Fair-weather.

A Shepherd lying in the Field his thoughts imployes,
He needs no Books to make him weather wiſe;
For if he will but make uſe of his eyes,
He learns his knowledg by the colour of the skies.
For if he diſcern a Cloud to ariſe,
And rainy ſtorms begin him to ſurpriſe,
With haſt to the Bush he preſently hies;
But far from his Flock no good Shepherd lies.

Q. *How*

Q. *How to know the Weather by the Mists.*

A. 1. If the Mists arise out of Ponds and Rivers, and there vanish away, it signifies Fair-weather.

2 But if from thence they arise to the Hill tops, it is like to be rainy suddenly: that is to say, sometimes the same day: but commonly within two or three dayes.

3 If before Sun rising it be a general Mist, that is both Hils and Dales near the Full Moon, signifies Fair weather.

4 But if such a Mist be in the New of the Moon, signifies rain in the old of the Moon.

5 But in the old of the Moon, signifies rain in the New.

Sirrah,
Do nothing but by good advice,
Take Counsel of the wise;
So that the Mists of ignorance,
May vanish from thine eyes.

Q. *How to know the Weather by the Rain-bow.*

A. 1. If after a long drought the Rain-bow appear, it signifies rain.

2 But

2 But if it appear after a long time of wet, it signifies fair weather.

3 If it appear very big, signifies much wet, but if very red, Wind withall.

4 If it appear in the morning, signifies small rain, and presently after fair weather.

5 If two Rain-bowes appear together, signifies fair for the present, and rain two or three dayes after.

God sets his Bow ith' Clouds,
The world no more drown'd.
Seed time and Harvest he would send,
As alwayes we have found.

Now seeing *Solomon* saith, the Wind goeth and returneth by his Circuits, I took the more pains to understand the Weather thereby.

Such Rules I never read in any Book,
Concerning Wind and Weather,
Therefore great pains I have took,
That they might last for ever.

I shall mention but two of these Winds. That is, *North-East*, and *South-West*.

As these three springs in 65, 66, and 67. there was North and East Winds, as also great droughts; so have their Summer-

Quarters

Quarters been, and consequently scarcity of Hay and Grass. So I look that the three next years, being 68, 69, and 70. will be plenteous for Hay and Grass, as the three former were for scarcity; by reason that I have alwayes observ'd it, that in eight years time there is as much South and West wind, as North and East wind, and consequently as many wet years as dry years.

Now I shall give you a Rule how you may know when the Wind will sit in one of these two places for two or three Moneths together for the most part.

1. First for the North-East Winds, when the Wind turneth thither, if it continue two dayes without Rain, and turn not South the third day, nor rain the third day; then it is like to continue North-East for eight or nine dayes, and then come into the South again. These eight or nine dayes be commonly fair.

If it turn out of the South to the North-East again with Rain, and continue in the North-East without Rain two dayes, and turn not South the third day, nor Rain the third day, it is like to continue North-East for two Moneths, or three for the most part. The Wind will finish these turns towards the North in three weeks time.

2. Secondly, for the South-West Winds. When the Wind hath been in the North two

Months

Moneths or more for the most part, and cometh to the South, usually there are three or four fair dayes at first, and then the fourth or fifth day cometh rain, or else the Wind turneth North, and continues dry still.

If it return to the South within a day or two without rain, and turn Northward with rain, and return into the South the first or second day as before, two or three times together after this sort, then it is like to be in the South, or South-West two or three Moneths together for the most part, as it was in the North before. The Wind will finish these Turns in a Fort-night.

I mention not the East nor West winds, because the rain commeth usually from the South; or in the turn of the wind from the South to the North, as for the droughth, the wind is for the most part North-East.

If it be fair Weather out of the South for a week together, which is not usually, it is like to be great droughth, when it hath been a long time of rain out of the South before.

Usually the wind turneth from the North to the South with a quiet wind without rain, but comes back again into the North with a strong wind and rain. The greatest winds which blow down houses and trees, usually cometh by the turning of the wind out of the

South

South by the West, into the North, which drives a way rain, and clears the Air.

Queſt. *How you may know when you may have fair Weather for four or five dayes together, if you be going a Journey, and not fail one time in ten?*

Anſw. When the wind hath been in the North, or North-East two dayes without rain, and ſit there the third day, then go your Journey, if the Air be clear. He that will go and travail fair, let him take his time when the North wind firſt cleareth up the Air; that's once a week.

Becauſe you may wait a Moneth or two for a week of fair weather together, and not have it: Therefore this Rule is of uſe every week for a ſingle day or two.

Queſt. *How ſhall I know when 'tis like to Thunder in Summer or Harveſt?*

Anſw. When the wind hath been South two or three dayes, and it grows very hot, when you ſee Clouds ariſe with great white tops like Towers, as if one Cloud were on the top of another, and joyned together with black on the nether ſide, then it is like to be Thunder and Rain ſuddenly in many places.

If there ariſe two ſuch Clouds with Thunder in them, the one of the one ſide of you, and

and the other of the other side of you, then make haſt away, or elſe you will be catch'd.

Queſt. *How ſhall I know when the Wind will turn before it turns?*

Anſ. When you ſee a Cloud ariſe againſt the Wind, or ſide-wind, know that when the Cloud comes up to you, the Wind will Blow the ſame way that the Cloud came: and many times very ſtrong; becauſe, that Wind which brought the Cloud to you, was ſtronger then that which you were in before: This obſervation is for a ſudden ſtorm.

Alſo, when all the Skie is equally thick, all but one little edg of it, and that grow greater, and greater, againſt the Wind, until it come over your head: Then the Wind will be that way from whence the clear place came, although it were ſide wind, or contrary Wind before.

Alſo if the Wind be North, and the Air clear and Clouds ariſe out of the South, againſt the Wind, know that the Wind will be in the South, when the Clouds come to you: In like manner if the Clouds ariſe againſt the Wind any other way.

Queſt. *When it Raineth; How ſhall I know when it will be Fair Weather?*

Anſ. When a ſhower comes ſuddenly, it is like to be fair weather again, in the ſpace of

half an hour, or an hour: For there is no Rain continues long that comes suddenly.

Also, if it begin to Rain an hour or two before day, it is like to be fair before noon, and so to hold all the rest of the day after: but if it begin to Rain an hour or two after Sun rising, it is like to Rain most part of the day after, except the Rain-bow be seen before it Raines.

Or when the Air grows thick by degrees, and the Sun shines dimmer, and dimmer, until it shines not at all; or the Moon or Stars by night; Then it is like to Rain six hours usually.

Also, when it begins to Rain from the South, with a high Wind for two or three hours; and then the Wind fall (and it continue raining still) then it is like to Raine for twelve hours or more; and usually Rains till there arise a strong North wind to clear the Air: These long Rains, seldome hold above twenty four hours, or seldome happen above once in a year.

Quest. *How shall I know when it is like to be a Wet Spring, and Summer, and danger of Rotting Sheep?*

Ans. If the eighteen last daies of February, and the ten first daies of March, prove for the most part Rainy weather; Then

the Spring quarter, and Summer quarter, are likly Rainy for the moſt part.

This I have obſerved for the ſpace of forty years; and ſo eſcaped much loſs by Rotting of ſheep, which others have ſuffered: witneſs the year 1668.

Moreover, I never knew no great Drought; but it entered in that ſeaſon, before the eleventh of March. For if the Drought enter then; it is like to be drie, for the moſt part of the Spring quarter: If not the Summer quarter too; and by that reaſon ſcarcity of Hay. By which foreſight of the Drought, I bought Hay in the year 1664. which was a very wet Summer and very plentious of Hay, which hath ſerved me without buying ever ſince: For many a man is a great loſer for want of Hay at the ſpring of the year, being Ignorant what weather will follow.

Queſt. *How ſhall I know how the Winter will prove?*

Anſw. If *October* and *November* be for the moſt part rainy and warm; Then is *January* and *February* like to be froſty and cold, except it be after an extraordinary dry Summer.

On the contrary. If *October* and *November* be froſty and ſnow, Then is *January* and *February* for the moſt part, open weather.

Now for somewhat to make you Merry
If you see me in *Banbury*;
If in *November* my Beard be well grown,
Warm weather i'th winter to me is not (known:
But if in *January* my Beard be cut bare,
Twilbe an open-winter you need not feare
If in *January* the weather be warm,
Then in *March* beware of a storm;
For it is true as I tell ye,
Winter seldome dyes in Damm's Belly.

Now I shall give Councel to a Shepheard-Boy how he may learn his Trade.

1. First he must take good heed to his Father or Master to keep his sheep in such places, and within such bounds, and from such Severals or Harms, as they shall command him.

2. He must take diligent notice of the Brands, or Reddings, or Colours, or any other Marks whereby they may be known; that so he may gather them together when they be scattered.

3. He must keep the Tale or Number of them in Memory, and count them often, twice a day at least. Also he must give them Liberty to spread abroad; so as they may feed quietly.

4. He

4. He must take diligent Notice which Sheep twines, or twists himself, or pulls his Fleece, or scrats himself with his hind-leg, or sits upon his Breech rubbing himself, and so give notice to his Father or Master to have him cure it.

5. He must be diligent to catch such sheep when he hath them in the Penn, that so they may be mended; and to have one in readiness while the other is curing, and intreat thy Master or any else that hath skill, to shew thee how thou mayst cure them thy self. In so doing thou shalt have Commendations.

I give no other Councel to thee,
Then what my Grand-sire gave to me.

But if thou be so wilfully idle and negligent, that thou wilt not take the pains to grease thy sheep thy self, He teach thee how thou shalt make them grease themselves—Do but dip their Noses, and also their Hin-claws into the Tar-box, and they will do it themselves. —— But I use my self to shed the wooll, and lay it on with my Finger; Because it is most for my profit.

6. If there be any Bryars, Brooks or Ditches, take heed that thy Sheep be not hamper'd, or drowned therein. And use thy

Dog no more then Needs muſt; but only to Rule thy Sheep from Corn, or any other Harms. The gentlier thou keepeſt them, the better they will thrive. Other directions learn from thy Maſters. Only in Lambing time take heed of thy Ewes going from their Fellows, or lying behind their fellows; or of the ſleeping of the young Lambs behind their Damm's for fear of looſing them.

While *Shepherd* Boys do ſleep or play,
Their ſheep are apt to go aſtray;
Take notice therefore what I ſay,
For, to reduce them back again,
It will both purſe and credit ſtrain;
Beſides the Heyward will complain;
For when the Sheep are drove to Pound,
'Tis quickly known to all the town,
As by experience I have found,
Theſe lines were pen'd by *Thomas Hill*,
(To keep the Boyes from doing ill)
That once kept Sheep on *Cotswel-hill*.

Now I will tell thee how thou mayſt become a Sheep-maſter thy ſelf.

If thou haſt any Money given thee, drink it not away; but keep it to buy thee a ſheep; and pray thy Father or Maſter to help thee in laying out thy money; and alſo to give

thee

thee the keeping of it; and so considering the profit thereof, thou mayst learn by experience how to trade with a Stock of thy own: If thou canst not get them wintered, Buy them at Spring, and sell them at latter end of the year, till thou hast a considerable Number worth the wintering.

Be thou faithful in a little,
Thou shalt be Ruler over much;
For God always doth bestow
His blessings upon such.

Before thou put thy sheep in Fold,
Let them not eat mens grass or grain,
Lest thou do lose thy precious Soul,
To thy great sorrow, loss, and pain:
For he that will no Conscience use,
Must one day give account for that,
When he doth other men abuse
By feeding of his Sheep so fat.

Master, I thank you for your good Councel.

Quest. *Pray tell me when the Summer is likely to Rot Sheep?*

Answ. Good-boy! because thou art willing to learn, I'le tell thee. I never knew the Summer subject to Rot, except the ground

be flooded in the latter end of *February*, and in the beginning of *March*; or in the latter end of *April*, and the beginning of *May*: For if the Ground be so flooded it is subject to Rot.

Moreover if the Ground be flooded before the Hay be Cut, It is subject to Rot, although it be a dry time afterwards. This I know by experience, and 'tis worth your observation.

Quest. *How shall I know when the Winters will Rot as well as the Summers?*

Answ. If in the Autumne Quarter the Ground be flooded, Then that flooded ground will be subject to Rot; although you give them never so good Hay after a Rotting Summer.

Quest. *How shall I know when the Ground is not subject to Rot in Summer, or Winter?*

Answ. If there be no Floods in the Spring Quarter, and Summer Quarter, then they are not subject to Rot in the Autumn Quarter, nor the Winter. But I think it not safe to let them go upon flooded Ground, untill they be accustomed to eat Hay; and see that the Hay you give them be green and bright: For if the Hay be Mow-burn, Dun, or Red, and though it keep its sweetness; yet 'tis very hurtful to Sheep; because it provokes

a too

a too eager thirst in them, and makes them drink any kind of Red-ſtanding-water, that is not wholſome, and ſo makes them gather water; ſo that they will die as certainly, as if they were Liver-rotten. This I have known by Experience in Paſture-grounds upon Hills, much more in Meadows, when Sheep that eat good Hay have been healthful enough going upon the ſame Ground.

If--- No Floods while the Sun is on the
That is from the 11th. of March to the 11th. of Sept. *North ſide* of the Æquinoctial Line*
Then obſerve this Rule of mine,
(*May*,
That Sheep will not rot till the next
Provided you give them *wholſom hay*;
For if it be Mow-burn, Dun, or red,
Before *May* come your ſheep will
(be Dead:
Let them have Spring-water, and
(alſo dry ground,
Give them what Hay you will, they
(will be ſound;
But if they go on floated Ground,
(or Boggy,
Their Bellies with water will be
(ſoggy.

Queſt. *How ſhall I know when Sheep are Rotten?*

Anſw. That thou mayſt loſe the leſs by them,

them; when they fare well & do not thrive in flesh & fleece; then you may mistrust they are not healthful. Then kil 1 or 2 of the youngest and best, and so you may make tryal; and if you perceive they are very rotten, then 'tis better to make something of them, then to lose all. But if they are not much rotten, remove them into such Ground which you know is not subject to Rot; or else, give them what Medicine you will they'l never Recover.

℞ Then take for every Score of Sheep, a quart of strong Ale, 4 sound Nutmegs, and grate them into the same, putting in thereto a pennyworth of good new Tar; boyl all these together, till a third part thereof be wasted away; and then give to each Sheep, a spoonful at a time, using it 3 several times, with 2 dayes distance between time and time; and so give it them in the morning: And this I know by experience hath been a means to save many Sheep this last Rot, which else would have dyed. I have drenched many of my own, not worth 18 pence a piece, and I have sold them for 8 or 9 Shillings a piece.

I have given the same Drench to a Calf of half a year old, that was set with a Husk scarce able to go, and have Recovered it to health again.

Master,

Master. You have told me a rare Receit how to cure Rotten Sheep. Now I pray you tell me how to cure Sheep when they are Blind?

Answ. I'le tell thee — If the Sheep be blind by reason of Black-winds, which many times causes blindness.

℞ Take a little Allome, and put it into thy mouth, and make spittle thereof, and spit it into their Eyes every morning; in so doing they will in short space recover their sight: since I have had this Receit and made use of it I have had none blind.

Moreover, I shall tell thee a Receit to kill a Water-Canker in the Eyes of Sheep or Lambs.

℞ Take Red-wine, or Red-wine-vinegar, which is better, 4 or 5 spoonful; Put thereto half a spoonful of Allome in Ponder, and boil it a little, and wash the Canker once a day, and it will be well quickly if the Ball of the Eye be not perished. This also I do know to be right good.

Quest. *You have taught me to Cure Blindness in Sheep: But how shall I do to Cure the mouth-Canker of Lambs?*

Answ. Take an Egge, and put out the Yolk, and 3 parts of the White, and then put to the white in the shell, half a spoonful of

of Honey, and as much Allome as a small Nut, in very fine pouder; boyl it in the shell on the Embers to a Salve, which will quickly be done. Then rub off the Scab of the Canker till it bleed. Then wipe off the blood and anoint the place. This I do know by Experience to be excellent good; for I have often tryed it, and it hath never failed me. It cures Children as well as Lambs.

As for other Receits to Cure the Scab, Lice, or Maggots, I use none but such as are Common, and known to all other Shepherds; and therefore 'tis needless to say any thing of them.

Moreover, if thy Ewes Udurnes be either venomed or sore by rankling of the Milk, I'le tell thee a Receit for the Cure, which I have heard to be an approved Remedy for Sheep. But I never had occasion to use it to sheeps Udurnes; But only for Cows, which I do know to be admirable good; for I have tryed it several times, and I do not think thou canst have any Remedy to compare with it.

℞ Take 2 penny-worth of Pompillian Oyl, and 3 penny-worth of Oyl of Roses, mix them together, and anoint the Udurn therewith, and it will be well in a short space. This I know by experience.

It

It may be thou mayst have a mind to keep a Horse too. But then thou must have a care thou dost not surfeit him; For a Horse overheat is hardly cured if he drink water while he is hot; and if he be not kept hot still, then it will endanger his life; however it will breed Diseases, as Strangles, Fashions, and divers other diseases.

℞ Now to Cure the Strangles. Take a good Head of Garlick, and pill the Cloves, and shred it small, & make it up into 3 Balls with Fresh-butter as big as a Walnut, and give it the Horse, keeping him with green Malt, and he will quickly be well.

℞ To Cure a Horse that hath the Fashions. When you perceive your Horses swelled in their veins, Then take black Sope, and rub upon the swelth a little while: Then take Salt half a handful, mix it with as much Stale as will go in an Egg-shel: Rub it also upon the Sope, on the swelth a little while once a day at least; use more or less, according as the bigness of the sore is, and it is very good also for any new bruise to lay the swelling. This is a singular Cure.

℞ To Cure any Wart. Take Black-water that stands in the Root of a Hollow-Elme-Tree, and wash the Wart twice a day, and it will be wasted away and be well. —

Thus

Thus I cured a great Wart on a Horse which the Chiefest Farriers in our Country could not Cure: and I had Five Nobles for my Pains.

℞ To Cure a Horse that cannot Stale. Take a quart of Ale, Grate therein a Nutmeg, and a handful of Parsley Roots bruised, and put therein a quarter of a pound of Butter, and half a handful of Leek-roots; Boyl them a little and give it him Luke-warm, and this will cure him presently.

℞ To Cure a Lash or Blow in a Horses Eye. First fill thy Mouth with strong Beer, and spurt it into his Eye. Then take a Thunder-bolt stone, and scrape pouder of it, and make it like Meal; Mix it with half a spoonful of the best Honey, and put it into the Eye with a Feather once a day; if the Eye be not perished, it will quickly bring the sight again.

Quest. *How may a Shepheard know how the time goes away by day, as well as by night: that is in the Day by the Sun, and in the Night by the Stars?*

Answ. If the Ayr be clear in the Evening, stick up 2 sticks about 4 or 5 foot high a piece, and set them even with the North-pole in a plain place about a yard asunder, and then in the day time when the shade of

one

one is ſtrait with the other; Then it's 12 of the Clock. Thou mayſt make Figures for the Hours of the Forenoon, and the Afternoon as in other Sun-dyals. But you muſt obſerve to take away the North ſtick, and make in the room and place thereof, the Figures of 12 for Noon. And ſo you may uſe your diſcretion for making the Reſt.

Now to know how the Night goes away by the Stars, obſerve this Rule: which is by the Turning of *Charles-wain* about the North-pole; When it hath compaſſed the North-pole half way Round, then it is 12 Hours; when a quarter Round, then it is 6 hours; when half a quarter Round, 3 hours. Which you may eaſily know if you ſet up a ſtraight Staff even againſt the Pole-ſtar, and lay another ſtraight ſtick juſt croſs over it: The middle of the Croſs being directly againſt the North-pole, according to this Figure.

You must observe, that the 2 Stars [beneath the 2 Hands, directly against the Line, ranging with the North-pole] go upwards East-ward, and so round to the Place where they were.

Now seeing a Man is made Happy or undone by Marrying a Wife, I'le tell thee how to Chuse a good One.

First, If she be of a chearful Countenance when she is about her ordinary Employment, It is a sign she hath a good Conscience, which maketh her so chearful.

2. If she be of a modest behaviour, and civil Looks, minding her own Labour, and not medling with others that doth not concern her.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, If she be obedient to her Father and Mother, or to any whom she is to do service.

4. If she be kind and loving in speech, not given to mocking at others, but Courteous, in all her demeanors.

A vertuous wife is of great Price
That is neither proud, idle, nor nice,
But is civil, modest and wise,
And a good Huswife beside.
For she will use her hands well to spin,
Or else be doing of some good thing,
Which tendeth to good house-keeping,
And will not Frown and Chide,
She will be faithful unto thee,
And helpeth too as we do see:
Oh happy man! If that He
With such a Wife is Blest.
He need not fear the wind nor cold,
His Cloaths are new and are not old,
And so are comely to behold,
Wise Shepheards can chuse best.
Think on me when I am Dead;
For I have hit the nail o'th Head.

Then look for one where vertues be,
Full of kindness and Courtesie,
And well favoured if she be,
Then Love she doth deserve.

For a modell cheerful Face
Shews in her, that there is grace;
And such a one do thou imbrace,
But from her never swerve.
If she obey her Parents all,
And loving be to great and Small,
And ready be at every Call
To work so willingly.
If of her betters she speak well,
Nor of her neighbors ought lies tell,
Neither with others do meddle,
But do her own work ply.
Think on me, when I am Dead,
For I have hit the nail o'th Head.

For Husbandry weepeth, where Housewifry sleepeth,
and hardly he creepeth up Ladder to Thrift,
That wanteth to hold him, thrifts Ladder to hold him,
before it be told him, he falls without shift.
As well saith *Tusser.*

Reader,

As I have given you in the foregoing Treatise, General Rules for the Winter and Summer Quarters; so I thought it not amiss to give you also my particular and monthly Observations, which take as follow.

For *January*.

Look back to *November*, and call it to mind,
For what's there concluded, by me ye shall (find.
If in this month the winds oft blow south,
Then I am sure it will be no drought:
But if the wind constant North doth Blow,
Then we shall have Frost, but little Snow.

For *February*.

This month is my Rule for the Summer (and Spring,
The knowledge whereof much profit doth (bring,
To shew you wherein this profit doth lie,
The ensuing lines will tell you by and by.
If Floods overflow the Banks it will appear
We shall have store of grass th'ensuing year;
But if this month be frosty and dry,
Then Hay wil be dearer, when you go to buy.

March.

If that this month of *March* be warm and dry,
Then there say I is like to be plenty:
But if this Month be frosty, cold and wet,
There is like to be but little Rye and Wheat.
And old } If in this month appears a Flood;
saying. } It never boldeth *England* Good.

April.

If in this month of *April*, the showers with (wet the Furrows fill,

Then wil our Corn most even come, and hide
(the ground for burning Sun:
But if this month be very dry, the Corn will
(not grow very high.

May.

If in this merry month of *May*, the weather
(dry, the air in colour gray;
And if there be a fine North-wind, then we
(shall have our Barns well lin'd;
But if it be a Flood in *May*, It will danger
(rotting Sheep I say.

June.

If in this Month be moderate Rain
It breedeth store of Hay and Grain:
But if this month do prove contrary,
Thy wife wil have but little dairy. (keep,
If in this month your Sheep you don't well
Next winter you may sit you down and weep.

July.

If the wind do blow North-east I say,
Then Cut your Grass to make good Hay;
For till the Wind blow West or South,
For so long time will last the Drought:
For the South-wind the Air will warm,
Then beware of a Thunder storm. (weather,
I do not fear but every Year, if it be catching
My Hay-making shan't cost me dear, the Sun-
(shine shall it wither.
Provided still, that when I will, I'le mow it
(at my leisure.

I'le

I'le make with 5. with thee and 10. and yet
(with ease and pleasure,
As much as well, I do thee tell, I'de have thee
(to believe me;
For I do make my Hay so well, my Sheep do
(not deceive me.

August.

This month mens Riches in the Field do lie,
If Corn be ripe, to get it home then hie:
But if this month it be now Rain,
Then have you patience a day or twain;
For God will then good weather send
If we do but on him depend.

September.

Carry not Corn too soon after Rain,
Lest you do wish it in Field again;
For if you carry Corn green or wet,
Your Mowes will be too much in sweat;
When Men have got their Harvest in
To plow and Sow do thou begin.

October.

Sowe Corn betime to root before Winter;
For they that Sow late to hazard it venture:
But if to sow early thou can'st not abide,
Be sure to dispatch before *All-hallantide.*

November.

November rainy, warm and misty,
The Winter snowy, cold and frosty:
November snowy, cold and frosty,
The Winter rainy, warm and misty.

Decem-

December.

This month of *December*, let Landlords re-(member
To set store of *workmen* in planting of *timber*,
The wanting whereof this Land doth Lament,
So little is *planted*, so much there is *spent*.
He that's a good husband, to planting is bent,
And at the long-run, he shall see the Event.
Let not Vagabond-beggars the scum of the (Nation,
Destroy Oaken copses, for Cudgels in *fashion*.
The Hedg-breakers *fashion*, that *in-letting thief*
Doth spoil this Plantation, is one of the *chief*.
Some *Mony-less Purchasers* [to their disgrace]
Do cut up the Timber, to pay the Purchase,
But never regarding how it doth deface,
Nor yet to plant more *wood* to set in the *place*.
This course is destructive, let Landlords (eschew it,
Lest Tenants do smart for't, and they them-(selves Rue it.

But me thinks I hear my Boy, saying,

Mr. Shall we this year spend up all our Hay?
We have so much! Oh wicked wastful Boy!
Sirrah, God never plenty sends in vain;
For come there will a time of want again:
Then he that's Chary for to make it last,
Shall have to sell to them that made such wast.
Remember Boy, the years last past and gone,
How much a do we had to hold our own;
But told thee last year that the Scales would (turn,

Hay

Hay would be cheaper, but the dearer Corn.
Now if Corn-masters will prevent a Curse,
Their *corn* make sale of, & fill up their *purse*.

To the Antiquity and Honour of Shepheards.

I in my Legacy Ile begin with the first,
Write the *Antiquity*, That *was none* of the *worst*
Of our *Shepheardry*, Kill'd by *Cain* Curst,
And do thee tell Whose Name was *Abel*.

A *Shepherds trade* it is not *base*, though it be counted so;
For many *Worthies* of that *Trade*, I shal for witness shew.
The *Noble Patriarks* of old, to keep their *flocks* from *Foe*
They did endure both heat and cold, as we by Faith do (know.
And *Moses* he a *learned Prince*, he *Pharo's* court forsook,
And in the time of his great need, a Shepherds Trade (he took;
And being in the *field* alone, he turn'd to see that *wonder*
A *bush* on fire that did burn, and yet fell not asunder,
There God him call'd and charge he took, God's people (for to order;
Conducting them from *Egypt* Land, even to the promi- (sed border,
And like a Prince of high *degree*, led them by *sea* & *land*
Forcing his Enemies for to yield; Gods cause he had in (hand,
And *David* eke a Shepherd was, who by his [illegible] & skill
For to defend his sheep & lambs, did Bear & Lyon kill.
For at that time so well he learn'd, to use his tongue and (hands,
That he the praise & glory got of the two *warlike bands*;
And by his Faith which was so strong, who with *Goliah* (chod,
And told the *Philistins* they should know, that *Israel* (hath a God.

That

[illegible]

[illegible] Shepheards [illegible]

[illegible]

That they should be the first men [illegible]

[illegible]

For there that new and heavenly Song, they [illegible]

[illegible] (heard [illegible]

Now Glory is to God on High, & good will towards man.

And now you faithful Shepheards all,
I bid you now *Farewell*:
God save our King, and bless the Land
Where all good Shepheards Dwell.
If you these Worthies immitate
Which you see mentioned here,
No question but God will you make
Most happy and most dear.
No man cometh to Preferment,
Neither gaineth Treasure;
But he that's faithful, Diligent,
And therein taketh Pleasure.
The Treasure here that I do mean, it is of no
(small summe,
It hath the promise of this World, and that
(which is to come;
I mean that little grain of Faith in God [illegible]
[illegible]
By whom these Worthies [illegible]
[illegible]

FINIS.